

probably with white bands; legs yellowish, thickly clothed; femora white beneath.

Taken by Capt. F. D. Lugard in Uganda.

Most nearly allied to *E. atbarinus*, Butler, from Abyssinia, but the more uniform colour, the absence of a distinct white patch on the base of the inner margin of the anterior wings above, and the almost obsolete pale line beyond the ocelli above, instead of the broad white one of *E. atbarinus*, will at once serve to distinguish this species.

XVII.—*Description of a new Species of Hirdapa, Moore, from Dinner Island, New Guinea, in the Collection of the British Museum.* By W. F. KIRBY, F.L.S., F.E.S., Assistant in Zoological Department, British Museum (Natural History).

Hirdapa rezia.

Exp. ♂ $2\frac{5}{8}$, ♀ $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings dark brown, shading into blackish towards the costa, and inclining to rufous brown towards the base and margins; from the base a large fawn-coloured blotch spreads over the wing from above the median nearly to the submedian nervure and above and between the two lower median nervules for half their length, the greater part of this outer portion being filled up with whitish. Below the lowest median nervule, and just before its middle, is an oval bluish-grey spot. A row of six violet-blue submarginal spots between the nervure to above the lowest median nervule, the middle ones smallest, the two nearest the costa marked with white.

Posterior wings dark brown, shading into rufous brown below the cell to the lower part of the hind and inner margins as far as the anal angle; apex dusted with white; a large buff costal patch spreading over the upper half of the cell, but not reaching its base or extremity.

Underside. Anterior wings brown; only the outer part of the fawn-coloured patch well marked; it is smaller and paler than above, and ends as a whitish blotch above the lowest median nervure. Below the median nervure, and for half the length below the lowest median nervule, the wing is pale buff, the place of the white spot above being marked by a narrow black oval outline; on the inner margin the wing is whiter on both sides of the submedian nervure as far as the anal

angle; submarginal spots smaller and whiter than above, the fifth obsolete.

Posterior wings uniform rufous brown.

Body dark brown, inclining to blackish in front, with a white spot behind each antenna; four spots at the back of the head; a white spot on each side of the thorax in front, and diverging crests of grey hair on the front of the thorax above; sides of the head and thorax and base of the wings spotted with white beneath.

Female.—*Upperside*. Anterior wings nearly as in the male, but the fawn-coloured patch much longer than in the male and not marked with white, except at the extremity, where the white suffusion forms a pear-shaped spot, covering the place of the sixth submarginal spot; the submarginal spots are larger and whiter than in the male, and are continued by a seventh, followed below by a short streak, above the submedian nervure; the fawn-coloured patch nearly extends here to the seventh spot; the white oval spot of the male is, of course, wanting.

Posterior wings rufous brown, darkest in the centre, dusted with grey along the costa, especially towards the tip, but with no buff space over the upper part of the cell.

Underside. Anterior wings rufous brown, the pale patch very large, fawn-coloured in and just below the cell, the rest mostly whitish as far as the inner margin, and along it nearly to the anal angle; of the submarginal spots, the two nearest the costa are represented as white dots, the sixth is large and connected by a neck with the outer part of the pale blotch, and there are two small white dots close together between the lowest median nervule and the submedian nervure.

Head, body, and base of wings below spotted with white nearly as in the male, two white streaks at the back of the pectus being particularly conspicuous, much more so than in the male.

Hab. Dinner Island (*H. O. Forbes*).

Allied to *Hirdapa usipetes*, Hewitson (*Euplæa usipetes*, Ex. Butt. ii., *Eupl.* t. i. fig. 4), but may be distinguished at once by the submarginal spots. Hewitson's type of *E. usipetes* is from New Guinea, and appears to be the same species as a series from Aru in the British Museum. All these are males, and the insect which Hewitson describes as the female is evidently *Sarobia Grayi*, Feld. I hope shortly to have an opportunity of figuring *H. rezia*.